# The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,647—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1879.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

**To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.***

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 50 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
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**To Subscribers Up-country.**

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 58 |
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## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | 2 8 |
| Third do. | 2 0 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 2½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2 ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | ,, 0-8 As. |

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th Oct., 1879, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapolitam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd October, 1879, at 4 p.m. calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH-MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 335

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th October 1879. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 230 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 |
| Suez | 350 | 220 | 80 |
| Port Said | 380 | 240 | 90 |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Genoa | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Marseilles | 520 | 350 | 145 |

(including Wine) (including Wine) (without food.)

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

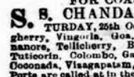
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, September, 1879.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



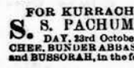
THIS STEAMER will sail positively on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th October 1879.

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT HUTCHISON, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

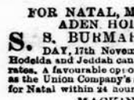
This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... ,, 500

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.



THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 10th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

13th October, 1879.

N.B.—To be followed by the CITY OF BALTIMORE (S.S.) about the 30th November.

### LATEST TRIUMPH, WHEELER AND WILSON,

HAVE BEEN AWARDED
THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE
FOR THE HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THIS GRAND PRIZE is not to be Confounded with the second or *inferior prizes of Gold Medals*. 150 Grand Prizes were fixed as the highest prizes for the greatest perfection in several branches of Art. Only one such Grand Prize was reserved for Sewing Machines, which was won by Wheeler and Wilsons' World Renowned Machines. 2,600, Gold Medals or secondary or inferior prizes were fixed for lower perfection in the various departments of Art, and 5 or 6 of such inferior or secondary prizes were given to a few other sewing machines.

Hand and Threadle Machines. Price, Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

Note.—No sewing machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's in all the exhibitions of the World. Apply for proofs.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
6, PARSEE BAZAR STREET.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 27th Oct. |
| (s) KHIVA | 2699 | 450 | G. Lee | 3rd Nov. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. |
|---|---|---|---|
| THIBET | 2593 | 400 | J. H. Torbock ..... 28th Oct. |
| NEPAUL | 3836 | 600 | J. S. Murray ..... 11th Nov. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 2261 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 7th Nov. |
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 5th Dec. |
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 2nd Jan. 1880 |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

### QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. | In 1870 | £139,808 |
| | ,, 1873 | £295,149 |
| | ,, 1877 | £450,883 |

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, 3, Church Lane.

23rd September, 1879.

### PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. PARIS-1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F | Rs. 11 per barrel | 25 lbs. each. |
| FF | 11-8 do | do. |
| FFF | 12 do | do. |
| F | 1 lb. tin 9 per dozen | lbs. |
| FF | do 9 do. | |
| FFF | do 10 do. | |
| F | ½ do 10 do. | |
| FF | do 10 do. | |
| FFF | do 11 do. | |

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb canister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HIRJEE SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

### EFFERVESCENT LIME JUICE SALINE.

A kind refresher of summer heats, containing the salutary and curative properties of Lime Juice in a granular effervescent form.

Large bottles Cash Rs. 1-12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

### TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's master, per box of 100 | 1 12 |
| Do. do. do. 250 | 4 0 |
| Dindigals and Havannahs, box of 100 | 2 0 |
| Do. do. box of 250 | 4 8 |
| Treacher's muster. box of 50 | 1 2 |
| Treacher's Gem muster box of 50 | 1 0 |

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per bottle | Rs. 2-0 | 2-4 |
| ,, double size | ,, 3-8 | 4-0 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

### PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

ORIENTAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 19, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of SUGAR under Schedules Nos. 42 and 43-A, to the Commissariat Departments at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Kurrachee, and Hyderabad for the year 1880-81.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at the above-named stations on 20th November, 1879, at 1 p. m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary General:
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 14th October 1879.

### THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 15 FIFTEEN RUPEES per share, will be PAID on and after TUESDAY, the 28th October current, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, whose names stand on the Register this day.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 20th October 1879.

### WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

REQUIRED for the above Line as follows:—

1 Locomotive Foreman.
1 Mechanical Draftsman.
1 Carriage Foreman.
11 Native Firemen.
1 Workshop Foreman.
9 Engine Drivers.
1 Carriage Examiner.
1 Assistant.

None but men of the best character, and who can produce satisfactory Testimonials from late employers, need apply. Apply to Mr. MORTON at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, up to FRIDAY next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with Will annexed) of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of the late MERWANJEE BERAMJEE LUSKERY, deceased.

NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE LUSKERY, the eldest son of the said deceased ..... } Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the Will annexed) of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of the late MERWANJEE BERAMJEE LUSKERY, deceased, has been made by the applicant above-named to the High Court in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction by NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE LUSKERY, the eldest son and one of the next of kin of the said deceased.

ALL PERSONS CONCERNED or INTERESTED in the ESTATE of the said deceased, are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1879.

MIRZA HOOSSEIN KHAN,
Applicant's Proctor.

### NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NORWICH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1797. CAPITAL, £1,100,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Society, and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE on Mills, Warehouses, Shops, Cotton Presses, Cotton on the Bunders, Ships in Harbour, &c., &c., at favourable rates.

Losses settled promptly and with liberality without reference to Head Office.

For particulars apply at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

A return of 15 per cent. is allowed on all Policies.

### SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1865. CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

WE are also AGENTS to this Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS as above.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

A return of 15 per cent. is now allowed on all Fire Policies.

### HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOW READY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1880.
Cannon Farrar's New Work,
The Life and Work of St. Paul, 2 vols., Rs. 15.

NEW BOOKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Guizot's History of France, by G. Masson | 6 12 |
| Academy Notes, 1875-79, by H. Blackburn | 3 12 |
| Ainsley's Engineers' Manual for Local Marine Board Examinations, new edn. 1879 | 5 0 |
| Jules' Verne's Exploration of the World, Illustrated | 7 12 |
| Tales of Old Thule, by J. M. Smith | 3 12 |
| Simpson's Prince of Wales' visit to India, Illustrated with Photographs | 3 12 |
| Blake's Realities of Freemasonry | 5 12 |
| Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, vols 1 and 2 | 25 0 |
| Reid's Practical Treatise on Natural and Artificial Concretes, new edn., 1879 | 9 8 |
| The Bostan of Sadi, translated into Prose, with Notes, by Captain H. W. Clarke | 18 12 |
| A Ride in Egypt, by W. J. Loftie | 6 12 |
| John the Maid, a Story of the 15th Century | 4 4 |
| New Volume of Little Wide-awake, 400 Illustrations | 3 0 |
| Spon's Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures and Commercial Products, by G. G. Andrée (Division 1) | 8 8 |
| Higgs' Electric Transmission of Power | 2 0 |
| Maudsley's Pathology of Mind | 11 4 |
| A Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medinah, by R. F. Burton | 3 12 |
| Guizot's History of England, translated from the French, with all original Illustrations, 3 vols | 45 0 |
| Globe Encyclopædia of Useful Information, by J. M. Ross, 6 vols | 47 0 |
| Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Manufactures, 3 vols., edn. 1878 | 66 0 |
| Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain, by Col. Sir L. Pelly, 2 vols | 20 0 |
| The Jatika, by V. Fausboll, 2 vols. | 35 0 |
| Reynold's Model Locomotive Engineer, Fireman, and Engine-Boy | 3 0 |
| Duff's (Alex.) Life of Geo. Smith, vol. 1. | 7 8 |
| Thorburn's David Leslie, a Story of the Afghan Frontier, 2 vols | 10 12 |
| Chatterbox Album of Animals | 3 12 |
| Essays from the North American Review, by A. T. Rice | 4 12 |
| Deaths in Childbed and our Lying-in Hospitals, by a Munro | 3 12 |
| Society of Small Talk; or What to say and What to say it | 1 8 |
| Black but Comely, by Whyte-Melville | 1 4 |
| Fiction and Lubrecation, by R. H. Thurston | 4 4 |
| An Eye for an Eye, by A. Trollope | 1 4 |
| Abraham Lincoln, by Leland | 1 8 |
| Roberston's Engineering Notes | 8 0 |
| A Primer for Garrison Artillery, by M. F. Downes | 1 4 |
| Ouid's Novels—cheap edn.—Idalia, Held in Bondage, Strathmore, Under two Flags, Chandos (others will follow), each | 1 4 |

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

### ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1880.

TWENTIETH November is the last day for ordering the above. New Revised List for 1880 now ready, and will be sent gratis on application.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a competent COMPOUNDER.
Address A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, IS NOW OPENED.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK—Best Phaetons and Tongas procurable from PEROZSHAH BURJORJI, Proprietor Stage Carriages, Main Street, Poona.

FOR HIRE for a month, a PONY in good condition, suitable for a boy. Terms moderate. Apply by letter W., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW ON VIEW at 1, Oak Lane, Fort, one handsome English-made Furniture, belonging to H. Kennard, Esq. Auction next SATURDAY at 2 o'clock precisely.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

IF YOU LIKE A GOOD CUP OF TEA, TRY PEARSE'S Kangra Valley Mixture at Re. 1 4 per lb.

## OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

*Samples sent on application.*

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES. CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

Architectural, Artistic, and Sanitary,

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW.

(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

## CALICO BALL.

(TO BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, ON THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1879.)

P. VUCCINO & Co. will take Photographs in Ball Costume at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, which also apply to VOLUNTEERS in UNIFORM.

Several persons who are to be present at the above Ball having signified to P. VUCCINO & Co. their desire to be Photographed in Ball Costume, the undersigned SPECIALLY LOWERS the RATES for the purpose.

P. VUCCINO & Co. beg to draw particular attention to their new American style of

PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPHS,

which are now quite a FAVOURITE, and GREATLY ADMIRED, as they give height to figure, and in the case of long and profuse Robes, the whole appears to great perfection. Specimens in this style of Photographs taken by P. Vuccino to be seen at the Studio. P. Vuccino is the first who introduces into Bombay the practice of this deservedly admired style of Photographs for which large Orders are now on hand.

Ordinarily P. VUCCINO & Co. charge for Promenade Photographs Rs. 40 per dozen, but in the case of Photographs in this style, IN BALL COSTUME AND VOLUNTEER UNIFORM ONLY, the charge is reduced per dozen to Rs. 28!

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Cabinet Size Photos costing Ordinarily Rs. 28 per dozen | Reduced to | | | Rs. 20 per dozen. |
| Cartes Visites do. do. | 16 | do | do. | 10 do. |

*Ball Costume and Volunteer Uniform Only.*

ORDERS REGISTERED AT THE STUDIO, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

## BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

*Illustrated Price List free on application.*

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

### THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

## NORTON'S

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

*CAUTION.*

*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF
EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

| Cash. | | | Credit. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | 4 | * ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac | 22 | 8 |
| 24 | 12 | * ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper | 26 | 0 |
| 33 | 4 | * ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall | 35 | 0 |
| 25 | 12 | * ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz. | 27 | 0 |
| 24 | 4 | * ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz. | 25 | 8 |
| 31 | 0 | * ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz. | 32 | 8 |
| 28 | 8 | ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz. | 30 | 4 |
| 26 | 8 | TWO STARS, very old Cognac | 28 | 0 |
| 29 | 8 | THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac | 31 | 0 |

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent ever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

### LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

### SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

### GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

*Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.*

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

## NOTICES.

### GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ..... MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Stage Box to hold 6 | Rs. 600 |
| Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier) | ,, 480 |
| Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier) | ,, 480 |

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 10 per Rs. 400 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Application for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favour of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription*.

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

### COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT will be allowed on all FIRE POLICIES from this date.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th October 1879.

### CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to take RISKS on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

### THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Society, and are prepared to issue POLICIES for MARINE INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GADDUM & Co.

7, Church Gate Street.

### BRITANNIA HOME AND COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICE, 429, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION STERLING.

INSURANCES against loss or damage by Fire effected upon every description of property at lowest rates of premium corresponding to the risk.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent, Bombay.

### LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 15th instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 36 per share will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS standing on the Company's Register on that date, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after the 27th instant, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividend on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Mr. SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH, 34, Elphinstone Circle.

A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th October 1879.

### COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDER

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1879.

CONSOLS in London are still quoted at 97¾. French Rentes at 117½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78¼ for Fours and 85¼ for Fours-and-a-half. In Indian Exchange Bank shares an advance of £1 is quoted in Oriental and Hongkong and Shanghai, and 10s. in Chartered and Chartered Mercantile.

The General Produce quotations from London of Saturday's date showed no change in Coffee or Cocoanut Oil; but both Linseed and Rapeseed were 6d. per quarter higher.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed steady at unchanged prices, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. In New York ready Mid. Uplands was still quoted at 10¼ cents, but January shipment had declined from 10·55 to 10·52 cents per lb.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Dec. | Rs. | 22,61,227 |
| Do. Branches | Dec. | ,, | 711,049 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. | ,, | 9,26,359 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | ,, | 99,584 |
| Loans | Dec. | ,, | 8,43,788 |
| Bills Discounted | Inc. | ,, | 5,18,144 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Inc. | ,, | 22,165 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. | ,, | 15,97,018 |

Although the cash balance thus shows a decrease of 16 lakhs, the relative strength of the Bank is not diminished, while trade requirements are considerably less; so that it is unlikely any change will be made this week in the Bank's advertised rates of discount.

EXCHANGE.—With no alteration in the price of Silver in London and nothing on this side to affect the market, there has been no quotable change in rates here to-day, and at the close the tone is quiet but steady at the following quotations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1s. 8d. | per Rupee |
| Ditto 3 months' sight | 1s. 8d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8 11-32d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8 13-32d. | ,, |
| Francs 3 ,, ,, | 2·15 | ,, |

On Calcutta there is no quotation for demand drafts owing to the holidays, and for 60 days' sight the nominal rate is still ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm, and although we have not heard of a large business being done, rates are still the turn in favour of sellers. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

SHARES continue dull and declining. Bank of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 666½. In Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba, and in Press shares a fall of Rs. 5 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are very quiet with few buyers, and we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 20 in Morarjee Goculdass.

COTTON is quiet and practically unchanged. In Old there is nothing doing for export, and of New Crop for future delivery there are no sellers of December or January, and no buyers for February; prices are accordingly nominal.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull and quite out of demand for export; nor have we heard of any fresh transactions in Rapeseed, and for both prices are nominally unchanged. Gingelly is still being bought ready at Rs. 43½ per candy for White, and dealers show no disposition to contract forward at any reduction.

WHEAT continues to advance in value and the quotation for best Soft White is now Rs. 43½ per candy, but we have not heard of actual transactions.

FREIGHTS are steady, but with the exception of some engagements for Marseilles and Genoa at previous rates no business has transpired.

PIECE GOODS are steady on the spot and fairly active to arrive, although unchanged as regards price.

COALS continue strong, and sellers are asking an advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per ton, but we have not heard of any fresh transactions.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Banks. | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Divi-dend. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p.ct. | 128 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 4 do | 730 |
| Bank of Bombay | 30,000 | 500 | all | 5 do | 666½ |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 500 | all | 3 do | 650 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 | £12-10 | 6 do | 110 |

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 18th October as compared with the statement issued on the 11th October:—

| LIABILITIES | 11th Oct. Rs. | 18th Oct. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 22,00,000 | 22,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 61,09,035 | 58,43,808 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 16,50,023 | 9,38,974 |
| Other Deposits | 1,53,26,542 | 1,62,52,901 |
| Post Bills | 36,159 | 26,992 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 4,29,841 | 4,70,774 |
| | 3,57,37,600 | 3,37,33,70 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Government Securities | 31,04,684 | 30,05,100 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 13,40,725 | 13,33,111 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | 66,42,635 | 57,98,817 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 3,276 | 6,373 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,05,54,527 | 1,10,72,671 |
| Stamps | 2,882 | 26,992 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,240 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000 | 3,38,240 | 3,38,240 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 6,55,691 | 6,77,886 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,30,95,530 | 1,14,98,512 |
| | 3,57,37,660 | 3,37,33,509 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE EDMOND GABRIELLE, 279 tons, Captain L. Lechaux, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain A. Hay, sailed yesterday for London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. F. Rean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 105 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE MAUD QUEEN, 303 tons, Captain R. J. Corzan, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst from Mauritius (11th September) with a cargo of 5,906 bags sugar and five deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE s. s. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collin, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Liverpool (20th September), brought the following cargo:—80 bales twist, 2,616 packages piece goods, 180 kegs nails, 1 package brass nails, 8 packages corks, 15 packages iron, 6,521 bundles iron hoops, 222 bars iron, 217 packages glassware, 20 packages varnish, 50 cases copper, 2,258 bundles iron, 31 packages earthenware, 38 packages paint and colour, 6 cases thread, 157 kegs nails, 50 cases brass, 5 cases umbrellas, 507 barrels cement, 20 cases slates, 34 packages ginger ale, 146 barrels green copperas, 55 casks chalk, and many packages merchandize.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain C.M.H.Day, which arrived in harbour on 19th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. C. Lamb, Mr. S. H. Hennessey, Mr. Clark, Captain Stradian, B. R., Captain Baird, R.E., Lieutenant Maling and 2 children, Mr. J. Emerson, Lieutenant Colonel Meurant, Lieut. Rogers, Sergeant McLaughlen, 2 Commt. Sergts, 43 men, 10 women and 20 children, and 51 deck passengers. The same Co's s. s. Umballa, 495 tons, Captain F. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 94 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Young, Mr Hosking, Mr. McLellan, Mr. Nicholas, five Native invalids of H.M. S. Ready, three Comt. In-pectors, and 113 deck.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, 1,384 tons, Captain A. E. Bosselli, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst from Genoa (24th September) with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux—3,502 boxes and 2 barrels brandy, 312 boxes and 2 barrels wine, 64 cases liquor, 100 cases corks, 3 cases preserves, 2 cases champagne, 22 cases butter and 2 cases mineral water. From London—810 cases candles, 15 cases liquor, 1,200 casks spelter, 291 packages piece goods, 144 bales thread, 560 barrels green copperas, 160 packages goods, 44 packages hardware, 47 package papers, 12 cases punis, 23 cases preserves, 100 bundl-s iron, 14 packages colours and paints, 50 cases brass, 1 case copper, 1,100 casks spelter, 250 packages steel iron, and 26 packages medecines. From Marseilles—2 cases piece goods, 65 cases and 1 cask wine, 30 cases vermouth, 5 packages glassware, 16 packages oil, 2 cases cochineal, 5 cases fruit, and 52 packages goods. From Genoa—13 cases glassware, 2 cases ironware, 60 cases cologne, 13 packages piece goods, 12 packages papers, and 29 packages goods. From Naples—4 cases fruit. From Messina—1 case seeds. From Leghorn—69 cases copper, 87 cases brass, 4 cases marbles, 1 bag rice, and 2 cases goods. From Aden—20 packages almonds, 6 casks lemon juice, 5 cases spices, and 524 iron sheets.

## ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Sumatra (s) | Bosolli | Genoa, Sept 24. |
| | Maud Queen | Curran | Mauritius, Sept 11. |
| 20 | Umballa (s) | Nailer | Busorah, Oct 5. |
| | Oorun (s) | Rean | Cutch, Oct 18. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Josephine | Morin | Chittagong. |
| | Futte Ramon | Nagoda | Diu. |
| | Lombardy (s) | Wyatt | Southampton. |
| | Goa (s) | Hay | London via Kurrachee |

The barque Edmond Gabrielle, Lechaux, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Sumatra, to Genoa.
Miste F, Isolomo, to Damaun.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 16 Kilwa (s) ..... Paterson ..... Singapore, Sept 26.
Nimrod ..... Logan ..... Kurrachee, Sept 24.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 16.—Steamer Euphrates.

PASSENGERS.

Per Kilwa—Mr Macleod, Mrs Macleod.
Per Euphrates, sailed on the 16th October, for Coast Ports and Bombay:—For Madras—Miss Caddy and Miss Smith.
Per Deccan, which sailed on the 17th October:—For Madras—Mr Blackburn, Mr Mackinnon, Mr Eggar, Mr Forsyth, Mr Trevelyan, Mr MacNair, and Mr Sawyer. For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Unwin, Mr Haggard, Mr Chilcott, Mr and Mrs Goodricke.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 18 Maratha (s) ..... Calcutta and N P.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Oriental, for Rangoon and Northern Ports:—For Masulipatam—Rev Arden, Mrs Power and child. For Rangoon—Mr Alex Smith.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—10 bundles buckets, Hajee Alladin, Joosub.
Columbia, s—150 kegs iron rose nails, and 10 cases whiskey, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 4 packages hardware, Mahamedally Habutbhoy; 43 packages glassware, Hajee Bewjee; 9 packages hardware, Rajubally Jewabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—164 boxes silver bars (Rs 3,90,000), The C M Bank of I L and China.
Scottish Admiral s—20 boxes window glass, Hasumally Lallmeya; 200 casks glassware, Isaac Noormahamed.
Columbia s—100 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lombardy s—4 cases hams, 6 cases bacon, and 12 chests cheese, A D Jackson and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—20 packages beef, Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zambesi s—119 cwts buffalo horns, Punnett and Co; 84 bales cotton, Motechund Balkisan; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Valubdass; 275 cwts coir fibre, Soonderdass Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s—1 case woolen handkerchiefs, Sewnath Punalall; 17 cases handkerchiefs, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 1 case shawls, Syed Khoolwoodeen Abdool Gunney; 32 cases shawls, Purmasherdass Juggunath, 5½ cwts ivory, Shuriff Durvesh; 2½ cwts ivory, Sewnath Punalall; 9½ cwts ivory, Mahamedjee Hajee Adumjee; 6½ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 3½ cwts ivory, Motichund Suntookchund.

FOR GENOA.

Zambesi s—50 bales cotton, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Columbia s—1 box brassware, Lang, Moir & Co.; 10 bales hides and skins, C H B Forbes & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbia s—6 cwts poppyseed, Aga Syed Meerza; 130 cwts bones, Allimahamed Hassun; 125 packages cocoanut oil, B I S N Co.
Sumatra s—231 packages cocoanut oil, B I S N Co.
Zambesi s—35 bales cotton and 389 bags coffee, P & O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—106 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co;

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—117 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 77 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—50 tons bones, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19th.

Willoughby, Lieut, R A, from leave, from England.
Emerson, Surg, on leave, from Belgaum.
Weir, Surg, from leave, from England.
Clay-erick, Inspector, Army Educ, Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Temple, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Wilson, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Mealing, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on leave, from England.
Creig, Col, R E, on duty, from Belgaum.
Eliot, Lieut Col, Madras Infantry, from leave, from England.
Jenkins, Col, 2nd Madras N I, on leave, from Belgaum.
Mourant, Lieut Col, 83rd Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.

OCTOBER 20th.

Watson, Major 29th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Westmacott, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20th.

Melville, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Smith, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.
Thomas, Surg, on duty, to Madras.
Moore, 2nd Lieut, 29th Regt, on duty, to Rangoon.
Browne, Lieut, 2 11th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Inglis, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Lucknow.
Close, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Rangoon.
Cartwright, Inspector, Army Educ Dept, on duty, to Aden.
Tabb, Captain, 16th Regt, on duty, to Madras.
Drew, Col, 14th Regt, on duty, to Aden.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, October 9.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Battalion 6th Regiment—Major Cockburn to officiate as Interpreter, vice Lieut Ball, proceeded on transport duty.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Browne, 40th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

1st N I—Lieut Spence, 40th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

Major Wolseley, 65th Foot, is posted, as Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to the Rohilcund district.

H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having approved of Lieut Henderson, 65th Foot, being posted, on his recent promotion to the 84th Foot, (the linked battalion,) he is directed to proceed to Kendal to join the latter regiment for duty.

Captain Webb, 17th Foot, is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad, to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The officers named below are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified.

25th Foot—Lieut Hewatt, 2nd Battalion; Lieut Hope, 1st Battalion.

Lieut Drummond, 25th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battalion into which he has recently been promoted.

Principal Veterinary Surgeon Collins is appointed to the administrative veterinary charge of the Jellalabad Field Force.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon Oliphant is appointed to the administrative veterinary charge of the Kabul Field Force with the temporary rank of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.

The following movements of veterinary surgeons are ordered:—

First class Veterinary Surgeon Skoulding, R H A, from Meerut to Peshawar, for duty.

Veterinary Surgeon Walker, Veterinary Department, from Agra to Sitapur, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station, proceeding with I Battery 5th Brigade, in relief to Barrackpore.

Veterinary Surgeon Savage, Veterinary Department, from Fyzabad to Meerut, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 20th October, 1879.

1 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz:—

| No. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1003 | Vol. | H A Erskine, | to | letter A Company. |
| 1004 | ,, | T H Abraham, | ,, | ,, F ,, |
| 1005 | ,, | M Mullen, | ,, | ,, F ,, |
| 1006 | ,, | G A Fernandes, | ,, | ,, E ,, |
| 1007 | ,, | F Hooper, | ,, | ,, A ,, |
| 1008 | ,, | F Barrett, | ,, | ,, G ,, |

2 With reference to Regimental Orders No 2, of the 17th instant, D Company will parade twice a week on its own drill ground for Company and squad drill.

The Officer Commanding the Company will kindly arrange as to the day and time.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

## CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 22nd, 11h. 9·3 m. a.m.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | M. M. |
| Tues. 21 | English Mail expected. | 5 58 | 5 32 | { 3 17 m<br>9 35 a | 9 22 m<br>9 39 a |
| Wed. 22 | ..... | 5 58 | 5 31 | { 4 16 m<br>4 18 a | 10 20 m<br>10 38 a |
| Th. 23 | ..... | 5 58 | 5 31 | { 5 29 m<br>5 52 a | 11 58 m<br>... |
| Fri. 24 | ..... | 5 59 | 5 30 | { 6 45 m<br>7 25 a | 0 1 m<br>1 22 a |
| Sat 25 | ..... | 5 59 | 5 30 | { 7 55 m<br>8 38 a | 1 25 m<br>2 27 a |
| Sun. 26 | 20th Sunday after Trinity. | 5 59 | 5 29 | { 8 50 m<br>9 29 a | 2 26 m<br>3 14 a |
| Mon. 27 | ..... | 6 0 | 5 28 | { 9 29 m<br>10 9 a | 3 27 m<br>3 47 a |

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO LINES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FARRAN—October 20th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. H. Farran, of a daughter.
SOARES—October 19th, at Mazagon, the wife of H. F. Soares, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORNARO—October 16th, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles Fornaro, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—October 15th, at Ootacamund, Allan, infant son of Lorne and Cecilia Campbell.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CITIZEN.—We beg to draw your attention to the notice that correspondents are requested to write only on one side of the paper.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1879.

OUR correspondent at Kabul telegraphs to us that the citadel and arsenal in the Bala Hissar have been destroyed by a series of explosions. The first took place shortly after midday, and was thought to be the work of the enemy. The citadel at once took fire, igniting at intervals large quantities of gunpowder which were stored in the buildings. The *débris* flew out towards the city, causing much damage, while about forty of our people were killed and wounded. The exact date upon which this catastrophe occurred is not very clear, as, of course, the date which heads the telegram is that upon which it was despatched from Ali Kheyl—not from Kabul. The explosion was, without doubt, the work of some of the Amir's soldiery, a few of whom were found lingering about the Bala Hissar during General Roberts's entry; but so far as we can gather greater damage has been done to the city than to our people, so that the evident intention of the authors of the plot—to blow up some hundreds of our men—has fortunately miscarried. Our correspondent refers to rumours that prevailed in Kabul to the effect that several of the Amir's regiments, quartered in the Turkistan provinces of the kingdom, were advancing with the intention of contesting our occupation of the city. This is probably nothing but a rumour; but the fact that such reports are spread, taken together with the further information that, notwithstanding several unsuccessful attempts to interrupt our communications, large numbers of Afghans were still threatening our posts, shows clearly that matters continue unsettled in Afghanistan, and that any day fighting may have to be resumed. Provisions are, however, being rapidly stored, and our troops will soon be in a position to hold their own during the winter, even in the not improbable contingency of communications with India being severed altogether. Our correspondent's telegram reached us yesterday morning at six o'clock, but up to the time of our going to press no confirmation of his intelligence has been received from the Press Commissioner.

THE announcement made by Lord Salisbury, and telegraphed to us by our London correspondent, that in the opinion of Government a mountain frontier is no barrier to the invasion of India unless the summits of these mountains are included in our territory, is simply a reiteration of the "scientific frontier" idea. But the question which came up last year, and which we have in the meantime been endeavouring to bring to a solution, is not so much a frontier question, as one in which the chief object is the subjection of Afghanistan to British control, and the exclusion of all foreign influence and interference within its borders. Is Russia to have the power, when she may be involved with Great Britain, of dispatching agents to Kabul, of intriguing among the willing Pathans for an attack with the assistance of her troops, her money, and her arms upon British India, thus tying our hands and compelling us to reinforce this country from England instead of drawing upon its resources by such expeditions as that dispatched to Malta—is Russia to have the power or is she not? That is the question which is now before us. We may succeed in obtaining a perfectly satisfactory scientific frontier, but unless we control and dominate the country beyond, it will still be open to Russia to intrigue for an attack upon that scientific frontier; indeed, it will be easier for her to so intrigue, for the fact that we possess Pathan soil will render the people willing and anxious to drive us from it, and such an attack would be just as effective in preventing us from using the military resources of India, for carrying out the Imperial policy out of India, as if it were made upon the old Indus border line. The Russian Mission to Kabul was the answer to the Malta expedition, and the Afghan war is the response to the Russian Mission. Unless the result of that war shall be to render similar missions, or similar attempts to stir up trouble on our frontier impossible, then the war will be a distinct failure, and we would be far better off with our old frontier and Shere Ali still at Kabul. The war once having been begun there can only be one end to it—the extension of our authority and domination to the banks of the Oxus. If we are not prepared to face that work we ought never to have interfered at all, and we trust that this new declaration of Lord Salisbury's is not the prelude to some plausible compromise, set in fine phrases, by which the Government will shirk carrying to its only logical conclusion the policy which they so confidently set to themselves, but which as yet they have so egregiously failed to carry through. Government must now prepare to dispatch a series of expeditions in the spring that will completely reduce the whole of Afghanistan and place it under the subjection of the new Amir whom we shall set up, whoever he may be; and in the meantime we must go on with such works as the Kandahar railway that will enable us for all time henceforth to have the new Amir as thoroughly under control as is the Nizam of Hyderabad. With Kandahar the capital and connected by railway with India, with a British cantonment close by doing for Afghanistan what Secunderabad does for Hyderabad, and with the Afghan army represented by a contingent of the Imperial forces similar to the Hyderabad Contingent, we shall have secured thoroughly our declared object—which has been stated to be the domination of Afghanistan—and we shall have established a political and commercial centre in Central Asia that will in time return to us all that we may have to expend in attaining it.

ONCE upon a time it used to be said that a young lady went to India "to be married in "her smock;" but surely, if the nabobs of other days could wake up from their neglected and weed-grown graves in Indian churchyards, they would have no occasion to say so now. Instead of the conventional smock, we have now a *trousseau* a mile long composed of the richest silks and velvets, sealskin jackets, together with boots and gloves enough to set up a small co-operative store in those articles. We have said *trousseau*, but outfit is the better word. For it does not necessarily follow that a lady must be engaged or married in order to possess all these many fine things. If her mamma is a prudent woman, according to her generation, she will purchase the whole as a good investment of capital. At first sight it seems, indeed, an extraordinary thing that in a poor country like India, young women should be recommended to the very moderate incomes thereof by an outfit that would have done honour to the Queen of Sheba. But a little consideration or some small acquaintance with human nature will show that there is a fitness in the approximation of this unwonted magnificence to the squalor of Indian bungalows. No one admires a conservatory of exotics so much as the man who has not got one. And few men have any objection to being seen in company with a handsomely dressed, or an expensively dressed lady; most men are said to like it. And when a man likes a thing he is selfish enough to wish to keep it all to himself, and his jealousy—a passion which we all know to be a stimulant to matrimony—is liable to be excited if any other individual exhibits a like disposition to participate in the companionship of the silks, the satins, and the bonnets.

We have read of a very worldly Anglo-Indian lady, who had married all her own daughters to members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and who once advised a less fortunate mother to do as she had done. "Spend £500 if you have to borrow or steal it "my dear, on each girl's outfit and I'll promise "you they make suitable matches." The same lady was wont to provide the most *outré* and astounding dresses for her girls, for the reason, she said, that "the men liked it." She was apparently of much the same sentiments as some philosophers who think that the world is composed of some millions of persons—mostly fools. And practically her philosophy was crowned with success. All the cramming of the competitionwallas was unable to save them from the snares of pink silk dresses with cerulean blue trimmings; from red morocco boots and paste diamond buckles, from Gainsborough hats three yards in circumference, from pea-green gloves, and from sealskins trimmed with sable. Men whose heads contained all the wisdom of the ancients, collapsed when confronted with so much millinery, and were straightway married and settled for life. We believe it is a common expression with those who would excuse the boundless extravagance of a lady's Indian outfit, that "she is entitled "to a good appearance." But in the eyes of some that appearance is often bad. In the old days of the Indiamen, we are told that the young ladies used to make a very great affair of their "landing." All their finest clothes were donned to do due honour to India's coral strand; but those who are old enough to remember these *fêtes* tell us of the incongruity of naked natives and Watteau shepherdesses all on one shore. In effect there is something *bizarre* in sealskins and sables on an Indian scene, notwithstanding that so many young men are desirous to make themselves individually one of the two foremost figures upon that scene. The cool refreshing prints and muslins of an earlier period were surely more in keeping with the Indian climate, and with the purses, too, of Indian parents. However, the successful mother of modern days, alluded to above, would scout such old fashioned ideas as these. She would tell us that the Covenanted Civilian has grown bomb-proof against Manchester goods, and that nothing will bring him down short of Swan and Edgar's most expensive wares. She could tell us that the former trash is not even good enough for subalterns who have a real or pretended admiration for the latest style of costume. Ladies now-a-days, both married and single, must create a sensation; they must be warranted to be able to carry £500 on their persons or they will be nowhere in the race. Anglo-Indian mankind *will* have it so, and it is a business, as well as a pleasure, to suit Indian mankind to its tastes.

The weak point in this argument is, that all men are not the same. Men have all kinds of idiosyncrasies and one man will admire a woman for the economy of her dress, where another would admire her for its extravagance. In order to meet the tastes of the latter section of humanity, it is only prudent to heap silks on velvets, and ropes of pearls on rings of diamonds. Regarding the business as one merely of speculation, the bigger the investment, the greater the result. Or, to take it as a sum in arithmetic; if a new dress for every week in the month is calculated to purchase a Head Assistant, how many robes will suffice to buy a Chief Commissioner? A mother who desires to provide for her children on this system has only this to beware of—to spare no expense. Any indecision as to whether a cotton velvet costume would not serve the purpose of a silk velvet one would be fatal. Pile on the dresses, one on the other, and the bills; what does it matter, their children's happiness is at stake. So shall Bellinda, the magnificently apparelled, have cavaliers and gentlemen footmen always in attendance. Other girls, less gloriously endowed with fine clothes, may blush like wild flowers unseen, but our children will blaze and flame at tennis and tiffin so that there can be no doubt about their glories whatsoever, or yet about the reflected splendour they must cast upon their devoted admirers. Doubtless the fashions have greatly changed since the time when a young lady was able to sing about her face being her fortune. Now her fortune would be rather her outfit. Pretty faces are thrown into the shade now-a-days by costumes sufficiently startling to set the ladies gazing and the gentlemen peacocking. Society does not care to analyse the æsthetics by which it is actuated, or it might find instruction in discovering the superiority of this kind of art over nature. Certainly the charms of a beautiful woman can be enhanced by dress—dispite the poet's dictum about beauty unadorned—but the style of dress we have been discussing is not necessarily of the character that is becoming; its whole charm is in its extravagance. If it is not extravagant it is nothing. It would look as well—perhaps better—on one of the wax figures in Regent Street as on a living woman, and except that it represents a certain number of sovereigns or rupees there is not much intrinsic merit in it. Nevertheless, such as it is, this extravagance comes out to India by the trunk load—we might say the ship load. And as rivalry stops at nothing, we dare not predict what the importation may be by and bye. The only hope is that extravagance will bring its own reaction in favour of simplicity once more.

THE Press Commissioner supplies us with further intelligence regarding the movement now in progress among the Mussulmans of Central Asia to drive out again the victorious Chinese troops from Yarkand. Since the death of Yakub Khan of Kashgar, intrigue and dissensions have prevented the Mussulman party from making head against the invaders, who were not altogether badly received by the people at large, who had become weary of the intense bigotry which characterised the late Amir's rule. The Chinese, however, seem to have quickly rendered themselves unpopular in turn, and it will cost them much in trouble and in men to hold the province should the movement against them become general. The Russians are said not to have had anything to do with the rebellion which, nevertheless, comes suspiciously close upon the political rebuff which they have had to submit to by the retrocession of Kuldja.

LORD BACON has an essay entitled "Of Cun-"ning," and therein he says:—"In things that "a man would not be seen in himself, it is a "pointof cunning to borrow the name of the "world; as to say the world says." Now the *World* says in a late issue—"In all the interesting notices "that have appeared of Cham"—the great French caricaturist lately deceased—"I "see no notice of his having contributed some "drawings to *Punch*. These contributions were "not numerous. I think they amounted at the "utmost to three, and appeared, if my "recollection serves me about a dozen "years ago." The editor of the *World* is or was a member of the Savage Club, we know; and how he could have made this mistake in reference to a fact which is understood to be known to every member of that Bohemian society we cannot understand. The true story of Cham and his drawings is as follows:—About a quarter of a century ago Cham crossed the Channel with a letter of introduction to Mark Lemon, then editor of *Punch*. The genial Lemon received his guest with effusion, and it was agreed that Cham should make a series of drawings of English character as it appeared to his eyes, and for this purpose was provided with thirty pieces of boxwood upon which to trace his drawings ready for the engravers. Cham took the parcel of wood away with him about four o'clock one afternoon, and the next morning at ten he was at the office with his thirty pictures of English character ready for the engravers. Cham is said to have drawn a handsome cheque for his night's work. But, says the legend, the genial Lemon winced at the transaction. How many of Cham's hurried sketches appeared in *Punch* we cannot say; but as was to be expected, few of them were worthy of a place in what was at that time a high-class comic paper.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

(NEWS FROM THE COMMISSIONER AT LEH.)

LEH, SEPT. 14.

SEVERAL parties of pilgrims from Yarkand and Yangihissar arrived here during yesterday and the day before. They confirm previous news, but have none of later date. An ex-military official of the late dynasty also came in last night, bringing a letter from Yarkand requesting me to give the bearer any assistance he might stand in need of on his journey to India and Mecca. The letter also mentions that he was attached by the late Amir to Colonel Gordon's party when that officer visited Wakhan in 1874. Reports from Yangihissar *via* Yarkand state that the raid near Opal is thought to be of a more serious nature than previous ones indicated. It is not thought that the Russians are in any way concerned in it. It comprises a large force of Kirghiz, Kipchaks, and Andijanis, who have been for some time assembling on the steppe. Their numbers are not known, but they are well armed with weapons, formerly belonging to the Amir of Kashgar, large numbers of which were carried off by the fugitive Andijanis on the first arrival of the Chinese in the winter of 1877. Up to the time of the informant's departure from Yarkand no fighting had taken place, and indeed the troops of that town and of Yangihissar which were being assembled to proceed to Opal had hardly started. It appears that an attack on the Chinese had been arranged by three separate lines leading from the Alai to the Yangihissar district, and that some 4,000 or 5,000 Chinese had been collected to oppose the attacking party. On the informant's arrival at Kilian he met some Kirghiz of Yanju who told him that a new chief of the Pamir Kirghiz had been created, and that he had taken Sarikal; that the late Beg, who had recently become a Chinese official, had gone over to him and had become his vassal. This man who was formerly a follower of the Bukcha bardar, had then collected about 2,000 men, and placing himself at their head, had marched towards the camp of his old master and declared himself at his service.

As many more pilgrims were about to leave shortly, news of the result of this movement is expected soon to arrive.

I HAVE been for some past years a great sufferer from spasmodic asthma. A friend kindly sent me a box of *Grimault's Indian Cigarettes*. I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable, and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known.—W. LITTLE, Manchester."

## ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THE chief race gathering of the week was the Newmarket October meeting, the principal race at which was the Great Foal Stakes, on which Rayon d'Or (9st. 5lbs.), Discord (8st. 12lbs.), Palmbearer (8st. 5lbs.), Whirlwind (8st. 9lbs.), Ruperra (8st. 12lbs.), and Villager (8st. 12lbs.) competed. Before the start, the betting was 7 to 4 on Rayon d'Or, 6 to 1 against Discord, 100 to 15 against Ruperra, and 25 to 1 against Palmbearer. Discord, on the extreme right, jumped off in advance of Rayon d'Or, and Wirlwind in the centre, with Villager and Palmbearer lying well up on the left, while Ruperra brought up the rear. No change occurred in this order for about a quarter of a mile, when Discord was pulled back and the favourite assumed the command, the pair being succeeded by Whirlwind, Villager, and Palmbearer; Ruperra, who always seemed in trouble, still whipping in. At the T. Y. C. winning-post Whirlwind was beaten and Villager went right up to the quarters of Rayon d'Or, but this proved his expiring effort, as in a few strides more the favourite went away again, closely pursued by Discord, and a fine race out of the Abingdon dip resulted in a somewhat clever victory for the St. Leger horse by a neck; Palmbearer was a bad third, Whirlwind fourth, and Ruperra last, beaten a long way. The result of Discord's plucky running in this race was that he was advanced, as the quotations given below will show, to second place in the betting on the Cesarewitch. For the Newmarket October Handicap eight horses started, of whom Sir J. D. Astley's Fortitude (6st. 2lbs.), who started at 10 to 1, won easily by a length, Sir G. Chetwynd's Lord Clive (8st. 2lbs.) being second and Prince Soltykoff's Thurio (8st. 9lbs.) third.

The latest quotations on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire given below are curious, because no apparently adequate reason has been given either for the retrogression of Dresden China, who for so long maintained first place in the betting on the first event or for the retirement of Exeter, and the advancement of Ragman for the Cambridgeshire.

CESAREWITCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1000 to 120 | agst | Admite (taken and wanted) |
| 9 to 1

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

## DISASTROUS EXPLOSIONS AT KABUL.

### THE ARSENAL DESTROYED.

KABUL THRO' ALIKHEYEL, Oct. 19.

The citadel has been blown to pieces by a serie of disastrous explosions.

It is the universal opinion that the first explosion in the arsenal was owing to treachery. It took place at 1-15 p.m., the second at 4 p.m., and the third at 2 a.m. The upper citadel is blazing and is a mass of ruins.

A million rounds of small arms, ammunition, with hundreds of live shell were also ignited.

The city people have suffered very severely, as the *debris* flew out in their direction.

The pay of the 5th Goorkhas, who were quartered in the Bala Hissar, was being distributed under the arsenal walls when they fell killing the Subadar Major and five pay havildars. Besides these men the guard of a havildar and eleven sepoys over the arsenal itself perished. Seventeen Goorkhas are wounded, Capt. Shafto, R. A., missing—his fate remaining uncertain.

After all, were it not for the sad loss of life, this is about the very best thing that could have happened. This loss of 10,000 tons of warlike material will be terribly felt by the Afghans, and the chief building in the Bala Hissar is levelled to the ground.

There is considerable excitement in the city, but the troops are well prepared for anything that may occur.

## THE MARCH THROUGH KABUL.

KABUL THRO' SHUTURGURDAN, Oct. 19.

On Monday the troops marched through the city, the streets remaining all quiet. The Military Governorship of Kabul has been entrusted to Col. Hills, R. A. Five months' supplies are being laid in.

Everything is procurable in the vicinity.

Order and tranquillity have been quite restored.

## THE POSITION AT KABUL.

### MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

KABUL, THRO' SHUTURGURDAN, Oct. 18.

Over half a million Snider cartridges were found in the Bala Hissar, and will be very useful to us.

On the 7th inst., during the fight at Charasia, the enemy exploded a large magazine in their cantonment. I visited Shepur yesterday, and for one hundred yards on every side everything was in ruins and level with the ground; shot and shell lying all about.

The Kotwal of Kabul is to be hung.

42,000 rounds of ammunition were fired away in the action of the 6th instant, while taking Charasia heights.

Rifles and muskets are coming in at the rate of about 200 daily; to-day 500 were received. It is rumoured that nine Turkestan regiments are advancing to fight us; they are near the Samian.

A large convoy leaves Shuturgurdan on the 20th inst., after which it is probable that our line of communications will be transferred to the Gandamack route, and the Shuturgurdan cast off.

## THE ARMY COMMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

Captain Crofton, of the 60th Rifles, and orderly officer to General Bright, died of cholera at Lundi-Kotal on the 19th inst. Colonel Webster, Commissioner of Agra, is likely to be appointed Inspector-General of Police in these provinces.

The Committee on reductions at Simla, after much discussion, propose to abolish all travelling allowances through all grades, leaving merely travelling allowances ordinarily paid to Government servants travelling on public service

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

A Poona paper states that Government have caused an order to be issued, prohibiting Europeans from entering fields for the purpose of shooting.

## COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE FRONT STILL THREATENED.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Reports show that on the line beyond Ali Kheyl to Shuturgurdan, the independent tribes were still assembled and were making hostile demonstrations against our posts. These, however, are held in strength, while reinforcements were coming up to faciliate active measures if necessary against the disaffected gatherings, not only from the Kurrum, but also from the Kabul side.

General Gough has re-occupied Kushi and was prepared to move nearer towards Shuturgurdan if required.

## THE POSITION AT KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The following news, dated Kabul 14th inst., has been delayed in transmission :—

When the troops marched through the city on the 13th inst., the streets were crowded. The people were respectful and did not appear sullen.

Three cases of cholera occurred on the 13th; one in the 67th one in the 92nd and one in the 72nd, the two first being fatal.

All are in camp on Siah Sung.

The water supply is most impure, and any amount of fruit is to be had.

The twelve guns from Ghazni were found by the cavalry abandoned 28 miles from Kabul. There are six nine-pounders and six mountain guns. Elephants have been sent to bring them in.

Snow has fallen on the Hindu Kush range.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.

A new Turkish Ministry has been formed as follows :—

Said Effendi .....Grand Vizier.
Cadri Pasha .....Minister of Commerce.
Edid Pasha .....Minister of Finance.
Sawas Pasha.....Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Mahmond Nedin Pasha..Minister of Interior.
Djevdet Pasha .....Minister of Justice.
Asrifi Pasha .....President of the Council of State.
Safvet Pasha .....Director of Reforms.

## RAILWAY TO KANDAHAR.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The *Daily News* of this morning publishes a paragraph which states that the Government has ordered the construction of a railway as far as Kandahar.

## THE *TIMES* AND A NEW AMIR.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The *Times* in a leading article urges that the Duranis be invited to elect a new Amir subject to the approval of the Indian Government.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE TEKKES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Advices have been received that the son of the Khan of Merv has joined the Tekkes with a force of several thousand Turcomans, which he had brought from Merv to give aid against the Russians.

## ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN AMU-DARIA EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Russian expedition for surveying and exploring the country and rivers between the Amu-Daria and Samarkand, which started on the 17th of August, has been attacked by the Tekkes, who were, however, repulsed.

The Afghans have welcomed the expedition, which has pronounced that the affluents of the River Amu-Daria are navigable.

## REPORTED OCCUPATION OF MERV BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Peshawur, stating that the Governor of Jallalabad reports that Nerva (? Merv) has been occupied by Russian troops after a severe engagement.

## BREAK DOWN OF A P. AND O. STEAMER.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's S. S. Australia, outward bound to Calcutta, has broken down off the Start Point.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 20.

The Anchor Line S.S. Britannia, from Liverpool, left Suez at noon yesterday.

MALTA, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

PORT SAID, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Bar steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 5⅛ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 78½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 85½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 97⅜ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 | 117½ |
| Bar Silver | 52½ |
| Oriental Bank shares | £21 |
| Chartered „ „ | £21-10 |
| do Mercantile „ „ | £21-10 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | £37 |

Arrival—Hatton.

## THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 20.

Cannanore, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.

Karwar, 5 p. m.—Weather fine, with rain squalls; wind N. W. 5.

Mangalore (19th) 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E. N. W. Fell of rain 10 cents.

Tuticorin, 3 p.m.—Weather cloudy; thermometer 84; barometer 29-96.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather light clouds and distant thunder; wind N. W. light; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 35 cents.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1s. 8¼d. | per Re. |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 8¼d. | „ |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 8 11-32d. | „ |
| Documents 3 months' sight | 1s. 8 13-32d. | „ |
| Francs 3 months' sight | 2-15 | „ |

Amongst the passengers by yesterday's mail were the Chief Justice of Bombay (Sir Michael Westropp), proceeding on leave, and Mr. J. B. Peile, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, who goes home in connection with his duties as a member of the Famine Commission.

We understand that the recent concert given at the Town Hall in aid of the St. Peter's Mazgaon school building realized a net sum of Rs. 641-12-6, which has been handed over to the treasurer of the school.

At the recommendation of Mr. Ross, the Traffic Manager of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi line, rest camps are to be established at Lukki, between Kurrachee and Sukkur, and Khanpur, between Multan and Rohri, for the convenience of the troops arriving from Bombay.

The shareholders of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, at a meeting held yesterday, unanimously sanctioned and confirmed the recent purchase for Rs. 10,50,000 of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Mills, made on their behalf by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

In order to enable local Governments and administrations to make small loans to rural municipalities, without reference to the Government of India, the sum of Rs. 25,000 a year has been placed at the disposal of each of the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and Rs. 10,000 a year at the disposal of each of the local administrations of Burma, Assam and the Central Provinces, for that purpose. But no municipality is in any case to be granted a larger loan than Rs. 5,000

A Poona paper states that Government have caused an order to be issued, prohibiting Europeans from entering fields for the purpose of shooting.

The Dhond and Manmad Railway, which links the two great branches of the G. I. P. system above the ghauts, has proved very serviceable in connection with the forwarding of troops and transport animals to the front. Every effort is being made to complete the bridges over the Godavery, Pravara, Muls, and Bhima near Dhond, before the next monsoon. The permanent station houses, &c., will also be commenced shortly. It is expected that the through passenger traffic will commence running again early next month.

A correspondent with the Khyber column writes, under date 12th instant :—"The telegraph wire is now completed up to Basawul, but it cannot yet be used, as there are no signallers. I am told these gentlemen were drunk in Lundi Kotal, and confined there. This is a great loss to the service, for a little wholesome publicity might serve to cure much of the confusion prevalent at this place. Great difficulty arises from want of carriage and provisions, which necessitates orders being changed and countermanded almost as soon as issued; and batteries and regiments are moving only by detachments. There is a large camp here now, yet—with the exception of C-3 Royal Artillery which is complete—the whole is made up of details of various corps."

The Government of India have sanctioned a change in the regulation with reference to the age of candidates for the entrance examination, which was recently recommended by the Senate of the Calcutta University. The change, however, will not take effect till the examination of 1880. At present each candidate must be over 16 years of age on the 1st of March succeeding the examination. After this year there will be no such limitation.

On the night of the 9th instant there was rather a smart shock of earthquake at Shrinagar, which lasted for a few seconds. The doors and windows rattled, and in the city the inhabitants were so alarmed that they ran out of their houses. None of the edifices fell, so there was no harm done.

The annual festival of the Society of N. S. de Piedade was celebrated in the Dabul Church on Sunday last with the usual pomp and solemnity. The Rev. Vara presided, and Father Fialho spoke at the meeting on the beneficial results of the institution, and exhorted the members to persevere in their charitable work. Mr. Furtado, the president of the society, appealed to the public to supplement the efforts of the members. He described the distress of those who were knocking at the door of the society for relief and were refused from want of funds.

A large gathering of the principal members of the Portuguese community assembled on Saturday evening, in the Portuguese School at Cavel, to vote a farewell address to the ex-Vicar Rev. J Aureliano D'Souza, of the Church of N. S. de Saude, who has been relieved of his post by Father Castro for rendering, as the order says, a useful service to the mission. Dr. Lisboa, who occupied the chair, having referred to the object of the meeting, read the address and presented a gold watch on behalf of the Rev. gentleman's friends and countrymen. The parishioners and the Philharmonic Society also gave their address and offered a chalice and a breviary respectively. The addresses were full of sympathy and regret at the sudden and unexpected removal of the ex-Vicar, and an amount of enthusiasm prevailed during the proceedings, which gave sufficient indication of the dissatisfaction with which the order of the dismissal was regarded by the Portuguese community in general and the parishioners in particular.

The Volunteer Corps which has long been talked of for Kurrachee promises to become *un fait accompli* before long. The local *Gazette* learns, on good authority, that the long delayed sanction of Government for the formation of the "Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps" may be expected to reach Kurrachee in a day or two, and that immediate steps will then be taken to get the members together to arrange details in connection with the corps. Our contemporary trusts before very long to see at least two good companies at work in Kurrachee, and, in the meantime, exhorts those who have signified their intention of joining the corps to try and get all their friends to join also, in order that a corps worthy of Kurrachee may be formed.

Five hundred wagons containing military stores and live stock are reported to be awaiting transfer to the Punjab Northern State Railway and blocking the station at Lahore. The Punjab Northern State Railway rolling stock is utterly deficient, and the S., P. and D. traffic department has offered to come to the rescue.

There are six one-even relief works in Kashmir, which have been in existence for many months. On the opposite side of the river to Srinagar, facing Hurri Sing-ka-Bangh, are two relief works, where about 1,000 individuals, consisting of men, women, and children, are employed. These consist of extensive gardens. Not far from them is another relief work, also a garden where about 400 coolies are engaged. Next is the construction of a new road from Supion to the capital, about 14 *kos* in extent. On this work a large number of men are employed. At the Cheema Sahai, and a little beyond Baramolla, are two relief works, where thousands are seen working. Not long ago a canal was constructed behind the Takt-i-Suleiman, but this work is finished. Taken altogether, about seven or eight thousand coolies are engaged on the relief works. They attend from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and each party of ten coolies is under a mate. The following are the rates of payment : men 3 annas, women 2 annas, and boys and girls 1 anna per diem. Besides their wage, singaras are given them as food. They are paid on the spot every evening, and a correspondent writes to a contemporary that a more cheerful and contented lot he has seldom seen.

The flora of Europe are to be met with in Kashmir. The swards and hill-sides are covered with crocuses, butter cups, daisies, hyacinths, forget-me-nots, the modest violet and ferns of every variety, whilst in the hills and valleys grow forests of pine, oak, valnut box, and other kinds of timber. Pears, apricots, peaches, cherries, and apples abound, and raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries grow wild.

The local *Gazette* states that two Europeans of Rangoon have embraced the Mahomedan faith, "not from religious, but from mercenery motives. Being unable to obtain work here, and becoming disgusted at having had the cold shoulder shown them by their friends when soliciting aid, seems to have led the men to take this step, especially as they had received much better treatment at the hands of natives than from their own people. This, it appears, is the reason given for cutting themselves off from their Christian connection."

The "wise woman," as the French would say, who presided at the advent into this wicked world of the new heir to the throne of Burma, has found it convenient to come down and reside in Rangoon, as it appears Master Theebaw wished to reciprocate the attentions paid to his wife by confining her in return—only in a different way. His Majesty had asked her how her royal patient was progressing, when she replied that her Majesty was doing as well as could be expected, but that of course a good deal depended on her fate or destiny, against which no skill or medicine could contend. Hereupon his Majesty, puffed up with the flattery daily served up to him is said to have waxed wrath that the recovery of his wife could be thought to depend upon any other cause than his own power and merit, and carried his indignation to the extent of ordering the said midwife into confinement. Thinking this was but the prelude to a more tragical story, the wise woman wisely took to flight and arrived in Rangoon a few days ago. The *Rangoon Gazette* announces that, having been so much at the Royal bedside and seen and heard so much of the Queen's acts and sayings, she is in a position to corroborate its information regarding the late murder of the two princesses and the torture of a Queen, which Dr. Kearsing denied."

Parsees are inclined to be self assertive abroad as well at home. The *Rangoon Times* states that "during the late Burmese festival a Parsee gentleman, accompanied by another Parsee friend who is a stranger in Rangoon, attempted to go up the Shwedagone Pagoda with their shoes on, but were prevented doing so by the guard, or durwans, entertained by the Pagoda trustees. The Parsees complained to the Magistrate, who sent their petition on to the Chief Commissioner for orders. Mr. Aitchison has declined to interfere with the action taken by the trustees. Undoubtedly this is a very proper decision. The Burmese have a perfect right to insist on their religious edifices being duly respected. It is true that natives of India, who invariably take off their shoes when entering their own places of worship, have no wip to quite recently gone on the Pagoda with their shoes on; but it must not be supposed that because the Burmese have never openly resented the insult offered to their religious buildings, that they did not feel it acutely."

The Moscow correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says :—The inhabitants of Bokhara, the Turcomans, and even the Persians, will never recognise two masters in Asia at the same time, and, accordingly, an understanding between Russia and England would be idle, as its object, the assurance of tranquillity in Central Asia, could not be attained. It is, however, more than doubtful whether the two Powers are troubling themselves at all about this object. They each, on the contrary, persue their own special aims and interests, which are diametrically opposed. England in her policy goes to work, at any rate, the more openly; she does not conceal her hostile attitude in Asia as regards Russia under the cloak of humane principles and efforts at civilization, but openly takes up her ground as the enemy of Russia in all respects. Each of the two Powers is exploring the unknown regions of Asia under various pretexts on scientific research, and each of them keeps its own agents; and if Russia is slowly making efforts to undermine England's power, none the less is England keeping herself prepared to strike a decisive blow at Russia's influence in Central Asia. According to appearances the Afghan war was the first step in this direction. It would almost seem as though both Powers had met one another upon a neutral field with like aims, but, nevertheless, almost equally unprepared. Russia, who in many respects, was the cause of the war, found herself compelled to let the war take its course, resolving to make up for it in another way, and to checkmate England's success in another quarter—that is, by the expedition in the Akhal Tekke Oasis. England at present can only attempt to put obstacles in the way of the Russian expedition, and hinder her from taking Merv. In our opinion no understanding can be arrived at between the two Powers, even in case the English held Herat and left Merv to the Russians. England would, in those circumstances, manifestly be at a disadvantage, for Russia would have the way open to Herat on both sides—from Merv and from Bokhara; while by the occupation of Herat England would not only break the treaty concluded with Afghanistan, but would also injure the interests of Persia as well as Russia. England is perfectly conscious of the difficulties of her position, and, therefore, first tries other means of putting obstacles in the way of Russia's advance, contenting herself with not withdrawing her troops from Kandahar. The intervening space separating the two opposed Powers has grown much narrower within the past ten years. The two points about which the solution of the question of Central Asia—a question equally important to each of the two opponents—depends are Merv and Herat. Merv is a question of life or death for Russia. On the other hand, England would not allow Herat to pass into Russian possession without a life-and-death struggle.

# BOMBAY.

The band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

Rainfall at Tulsi.—The total fall of rain at Tuls up to 6 a.m. of Sunday, the 19th instant, was 99 inches and 62 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 44·59.

The Bombay Native General Library.—This library has received a donation of Rs. 500 from Baboo Kannylall Seal, of Calcutta, as a memento of his visit to Bombay. On Saturday last, His Highness the young Maharaja of Kolhapur and his party, with two other young chiefs, paid a visit to the library. As previously arranged, the honorary secretary made some experiments in electricity with the aid of the large induction coil belonging to the library. Several bamboo barrels of gunpowder were placed in the middle of the tank adjoining the building, and were fired from the institution. His Highness and the two young chiefs were highly pleased, and have promised to make a donation to the library.

A Vagrant.—William Brown, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan and was ordered to sent to the Government Workgote.

Tram-car Accident.—A Mahomedan girl was on Sunday last accidentally knocked down and slightly injured by a tram-car at the Parel Road. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she was attended to

A Carriage Accident.—On Sunday afternoon last a collision took place at the junction of Cursetjee Sockla-jee Street and Grant Road between two carriages, by which one of the horses was so severely injured that it died shortly after the occurrence.

Causing Grievous Hurt.—A Mahomedan weaver, named Chotoo Babunlall, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to prisoner's wife, named Jaina, by mutilating her face with an iron instrument. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Gamblers.—Assoo, woman, Raymon Adam, and ten other Mahomedans and Hindus were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Gough, prisoner No. 1, with keeping a common gaming house at Khara Talav, and the rest with being found gaming therein. They were all found guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20 and the others Rs. 10 each.

Dishonest Servants.—Ramchunder Ragoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 4 in cash, the property of prisoner's master, Unukram Nuneskhram. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Ruda, woman, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing Rs. 14 in cash and currency notes, the property of her master, Hookabhoy Dawoodboy. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Illegal possession of Regimental Accouterments.—Nowrojee Cowasjee and fifteen other Mahomedans, Portugeese and Hindus, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of having in their possession sundry regimental accoutrements, consisting of coats, trowsers, knives, &c. of the aggregate value of Rs. 67-8, and not being able to render a satisfactory account how they became possessed of the same, they were each fined Rs. 2 and further to forfeit treble the value of the articles found in their possession.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Lombardy, Captain H Wyatt, sailed yesterday for Southampton, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr G H Bayley, Junior, and Mr R Trotter.
For Venice—Mr M Baker and Mr Morris.
For Aden—Mr C Cartwright.

## THE RECENT SALE OF THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday at its registered office, 5, Hornby Row, to consider and pass certain special resolutions with the object of approving and confirming an agreement, dated 2nd inst., for the purchase of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Mills on account of this company. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. Mr. Furdoonjee M. Banajee, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, after which the chairman explained in Gujarati the substance of the agreement of sale and purchase latered into with the official liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, a copy of which had been kept open for the inspection of shareholders at the registered office.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said the purchase had been resolved upon by the directors after mature consideration. The value of the New Fleming Mills was believed to be 15 to 18 lakhs of rupees, but it really was 24 lakhs. Several costly repairs and improvements had from time to time been made, the cost of which was put down in the profit and loss account, and of which therefore no regular account was kept. If such a mill was built now, it would cost on the average Rs. 30 per spindle and from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 per loom. They would now get it for six annas in the rupee, or at about one-third the cost. Seeing that they could buy it so cheap, the directors had resolved to purchase it; and he (the chairman) had undertaken a temporary personal liability at the request of the other directors. Strictures had been made in the public newspapers about the commission received by him, which were unfounded and misleading; and it would have been better had such strictures been made after proper enquiry. It was alleged that he received a commission of ¼ anna per cent. on the produce of these mills. That was not the case: he received only a commission on the purchase and sale of cotton and yarn, but on the sale of yarn and cloth; and it came to Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000—not more. He (the chairman) did not see why he should give up remuneration for his trouble. The members of the Town Council received remuneration for their trouble on behalf of the public. The management of a mill was no charitable work; and the shareholders were perfectly free to hold the shares of the mill or not as they pleased.

It was proposed by Mr. Javerchund Curramchund, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, That the agreement, dated the 2nd day of October, A.D., 1879, and made between the official liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the first part, the directors of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the second part, and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., of the third part, being an agreement for the purchase by the company of the lands, buildings, machinery, fixtures, and stores, and the cotton yarn and cloth in course of manufacture of and belonging to the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be, and the same is hereby, approved, sanctioned, and confirmed, and that the directors be requested to take the necessary steps for carrying the said purchase into effect.

Mr. Dinshaw Cowrojee Pallonjee remarked that the shareholders of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company were to be congratulated on the very profitable purchase of the New Fleming mills, which the directors had made on their behalf at such a very low price—about one-fourth the original cost of the mills. They must all feel specially thankful to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for the trouble and the risk he had undergone in negotiating the purchase; and time would show that the directors had acted most judiciously in purchasing and effecting it in the interest of the shareholders. This was the best time for investing their money in mill property; and of the investment Mr. Dinshaw had made on their behalf, the shareholders, Mr. Bhickajee was sure, would rest perfectly satisfied.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were also unanimously agreed to :—

Proposed by Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, That the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to increase the capital of the company by the sum of Rs. 13,50,000 by the issue of new shares of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 each, which shares shall in the first place be offered to the shareholders in the following manner, namely, for every two shares held by a shareholder, he shall be offered one new share of Rs. 1,000, and if he hold an uneven number of shares, he shall be offered in addition one new share of Rs. 500. Any shareholder holding only one share shall be offered one share of Rs. 500. That upon any shareholders becoming possessed of two or more of the said shares of Rs. 500 each, he shall forthwith apply to the directors to have every two of them consolidated into one share of Rs. 1,000. That no vote shall be recorded in respect of any share of Rs. 500.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Sheriarjee, and seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Chinoy, That any of the said new shares which may remain unallotted at the expiration of one calendar month from the time when they were first offered to the shareholders may be taken over by the directors and sold by them from time to time at a premium or a discount as they may think fit.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Bhaijee, That in addition to the powers of borrowing money conferred upon the directors by clause B of the 75th article of association the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to borrow the sum of Rs. 5,00,000.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Anemic for several years past, I could neither stand nor digest any food. Few bottles of Dissert's syrup have brought back my appetite and restored my former strength. I likewise gave this medicine to a young rickety infant of mine; all traces of disease disappeared and the child's constitution is well-developed.—Mrs. Johnson, Washington, U.S.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th inst.

Read Government Resolution No. 744, dated 6th October, communicating to the Trustees a letter from the Government of India, dated 24th September, in which they refuse to lend the Trustees the sum of Rs. 285,000 already advanced by the Accountant General in 1877-78 and 1878-79 for "new works ordinary," nor the further amount (Rs. 5,00,000) required on the same account for the current year, but intimating that they have no objection to the desired amount being raised by the Trustees under the New Port Trust Act. Read draft reply thereto which was amended at the meeting. Resolution.—The draft reply as amended is approved.

Read Government Resolution No. 766, dated 13th October, intimating that under the decision of the Government of India conveyed under Resolution No. 744, dated 6th October, 1879, application cannot be made for the loan required to enable a proportion of the cost of reclaiming land in Mody Bay with material excavated from Prince's Dock (viz., Rs. 4,30,678) to be transferred from the dock to Mody Bay Estate. Resolution.—Government should be requested to ask the Government of India to authorize the Trustees to raise a loan in the market in order to carry this adjustment into effect.

Read Government Resolution No. 768, dated 13th October, intimating with reference to Government Resolution No. 743, dated 6th October, that application cannot be made to the Government of India for the loan of Rs. 4,59,672 required for warehouses in connection with Prince's Dock, and requesting the Trustees to reconsider the matter. Resolution.—Government should be requested to ask the Government of India to authorise the Trustees to raise a loan in the market for the construction of these warehouses, and as the Trustees attach the greatest importance to the immediate provision of storage accommodation in connection with the dock, the final Government should be requested, in the meantime, to sanction the appropriation of a portion of the loan of 5 lakhs authorised by Government Resolution No. 744 of 6th October to be raised in the market for new works, towards the construction of dock warehouses. Resolution.—The Resident Engineer should not incur any further expenditure on any work not contained in section 2 of the Budget for 1879-80 without obtaining the previous sanction of the Trustees. The expenditure already incurred on each work should be reported.

Read Government Resolution No. 765, dated 11th October, regarding the schedules of wharfage and dock rates submitted to Government for sanction. As new Trustees elected and nominated under the new Act will take their seats on 1st November next, His Excellency the Governor in Council does not think it expedient to settle this important matter without their advice, and he therefore directs that the schedules of rates be brought to their notice as soon after 1st November as possible. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 30th September, suggesting that the dock channel be examined and reported on by the Marine Survey officers. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 9th October, agreeing as to the advisability of having this done, but not until he has reported the channel as completed. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—Government should be requested to ask the Marine Survey officers to make a survey of the north channel as soon as it is completed, which will probably be about the middle of December.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th October, forwarding application by Toonoh Esmail for lease of an additional area at Elphinstone Estate, measuring 44 8-9 square yards for 50 years at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Read minute by Land Committee approving of lease being granted. Resolution.—Sanctioned subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 13th October, intimating that he has contracted with Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy for a new boat to replace the Faery for Rs. 4,000, and asking sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 3,000 for the construction of a steam launch in connection with the dock work required to be done by his department. Resolution.—Sanctioned; the cost of the steam launch should be debited against Harbour Revenue.

Read letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, dated 10th October, stating that by the transfer of the Sassoon Dock to the Trust the arrangements they had made for landing, warehousing and insuring goods have been upset, and asking to have an early intimation as to the future course which the Trustees will adopt with reference to the landing of goods after the new Prince's Dock is opened. Resolution.—Messrs. Ralli Brothers should be informed that the Trustees are not in a position to give them any definite information as to what arrangements will be made when the Prince's Dock is opened.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 727, dated 29th September, sanctioning the change proposed by the Trustees to be made in the wharfage fees charged on goods landed at properties south of Apollo Bandar.

Pilotage statement for week ending 14th instant.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Vessels piloted into harbour. | |
| 18 | „ „ out of | „ |
| 2 | „ transported. | |
| 2 | „ attended to. | |

## CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15TH.

Benares.—Forty tenths fell on 8th and 9th. Since then cold weather set in. Prospects good.

Gorakhpur.—Weekly rainfall eighty-four tenths. Total seven hundred and fifty-three tenths. Rapti flooded. Weather cloudy.

Allahabad.—Average fall of 7th, 8th, and 9th, thirty tenths. Rains ceased.

Jhansi.—No rain. Prospects for kharif excellent.

Agra.—Crops ripening. Bajra, makka, and kangni are being reaped. Rabi sowings commenced.

Meerut.—Weather clear. Wind now west. Crops look excellent. Rabi pulses being sown.

Bareilly.—Average rainfall of week eight tenths. Cultivation for rabi going on. Late rice nearly ready.

Kumaun.—Slight showers, except on 7th and 8th. Prospects fair.

Lucknow.—Rainfall two tenths. Jau 19½ seers, and juar 19 seers.

Sitapur, 15th October.—Rain over.

Fyzabad, 15th October.—Thirteen tenths rain in week.

Partabgarh, 13th October.—Rain at Sudder fifty tenths, twelve at Kunda, and twenty-five at Patti. Rain continued till 9th. From 9th to 11th cloudy and damp; since 11th sunshine. Crops good, except where the blossoms have been blighted by rain.

## INDIAN POTTERS AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

The different preparations used in enamelling Sind and Punjab pottery are pretty generally known, it is as well to say, that they are of little practical value out of those countries. It will be noted that a great deal is thought by the native manufacturers to depend on the particular wood, or other fuel used, in the baking, which, if it really influences the result, makes all attempts at imitating local varieties of Indian pottery futile. The colours, after being reduced to powder, are painted on with gum, or glutes. The ware is first baked, then carefully smoothed over and cleaned, and, as the pottery clay is red when burnt, it is next painted all over with a soapy, whitish engobe—prepared with white clay and borax, and *Acacia* and *Gonocarpus* gums—called *sharya mutti*. The ornamental colours are generally with a mixture of *nishasta*, or gluten and water, called *mawa*, until the proper consistence is obtained, when they are painted on with a brush. The vessels are then carefully dried, and baked in a furnace heated with *ber*, or *Zizyphus jujuba*, or in some cases, *Capparis* wood. The ornamental designs are either painted on off-hand, or pattern is picked out on paper, which is laid on the vessel and dusted with the powdered colour along the prickings, thus giving a dotted outline of the design, which enables the potter to paint it in with all the greater freedom and dash. It is the vigorous drawing, and free impulsive painting of this pottery which are among its attractions. The rapidity and accuracy of the whole operation is a constant temptation to the inexperienced bystander to try a hand at it himself. You feel the same temptation in looking on at any native artificer at his work. His article appears to be so easy, and his tools are so simple, that you think you could do all he is doing quite as well yourself. You sit down and try. You fail, but will not be beaten, and practice a little for days on end, but your energy, and patience at last comprehend that the patient Hindu handicraftsman's dexterity is a second nature, developed from father to son, working for generations at the same processes and manipulations. The great skill of the Indian village potter may be judged also from the size of the vessels he sometimes throws from his wheel, and afterwards succeeds in baking. At Ahmedabad and Baroda, and throughout the fertile pulse and cereal growing plains of Gujarat, where kharif crops, and rabi, are baked, often five feet high; and on the banks of the Dol Samudra, in the Dacca Division of the Bengal Presidency, immense earthen jars are made of nearly a ton in cubic capacity.

The Indian potter's wheel is of the simplest and rudest kind. It is a horizontal fly-wheel, two or three feet in diameter, loaded heavily with clay around the rim, and put in motion by the hand; and once set spinning, it revolves for five or seven minutes with a perfectly steady and even momentum. The potter sits or stands over it, in the centre of the wheel, and the potter squats down on the ground before it. A few vigorous turns, and away spins the wheel, round and round, and still and silent as a "sleeping" top, while at once the shapeless heap of clay begins to grow under the touch of the deft fingers of faultless forms of archaic fictile art, which are carried off to be dried, baked as fast as they are thrown from the wheel. Any polishing is done by rubbing the backed jars and pots with a pebble. There is an immense demand for these water-jars, cooking-pots, and earthern frying-pans and dishes. The Hindus have a religious prejudice against using an earthen vessel twice, and generally it is broken after the first pollution, and hence the demand for common earthenware in all Hindu towns, and also an immense demand also for painted clay idols, and thus the potter, in virtue of his calling, is an hereditary officer in every Indian village. In the Deccan, the potter's field is just outside the village. Near the wheel is a heap of clay, and before it rise two or three stacks of pots and pans, while the verandah of his hut is filled with the smaller wares, and painted images of the gods and epic heroes. He has to supply the entire village community with pitchers and cooking pans, and jars for storing grain, and spices, and salt, and oil, and for furnishing travellers with any vessels they may require. Also, when the new corn begins to sprout, he has to take a water-jar to each field for the use of those engaged in watching the crop. But he is allowed to make bricks and tiles also, and for these he is paid, exclusively of his fees, which amount to between £4 and £5 a year. Altogether he earns between £10 and £12 a year, and is passing rich with it. He enjoys, beside, the dignity of certain ceremonial and honourific offices. He bangs the big drum, and chants the hymns in honour of *Famis*, an incarnation of the great goddess *Bhowani*, at marriages; and at the *dowra*, or village harvest home festivals, he prepares the *burbut*, or mutton stew. He is, in fact, one of the most useful and respected members of the community, and the only drawback to the equanimity of Hindu village life there is no man happier than the hereditary potter, or *kumbar*.—*Beacon*.

Eight patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime* during a period varying between six weeks and nine months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercules in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

## THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS ARMIES.

The desire of those in authority in Bengal to reduce the strength of the Bombay and Madras armies is not easy to be explained, when we consider that the native soldiers of these armies were faithful to their salt in the troublous times of the Mutiny of 1857, when Bengal sepoys were murdering their officers and their families in the vain hope that by doing so they would put an end to the English Raj. The native soldiers of Bombay and Madras did good service in 1857 against the faithless Bengalees, just as they have before and since proved themselves good soldiers. It is strange, then, that such faithful conduct as theirs is met

Suez Canal gave facilities for steamers to convey rice to Europe, so that sixty-three steamers were so engaged in that rice season, aggregating 60,383 tons. Had coal only been less expensive, the number of steamers would probably have been much greater. In this year there was an increase of 294 vessels as compared with the preceding year, and during the last five or six years, the numbers of sailing vessels have but slightly increased, but steam vessels have been largely on the increase. Probably last year, or the year before, over 100 steamers entered the harbour of Rangoon for the purpose of procuring cargoes. There are now no less than four lines of passenger steamers plying direct *via* the Suez Canal to London, Liverpool, or Glasgow. The B. I. S. N. Company is the largest and wealthiest Company trading with Rangoon, and carrying passengers from that port to England *via* Calcutta. They have also the following lines open:—Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk-phyoo fortnightly, with an extension to Sandoway of a four-weekly service during the fair season; Line No. 2, Calcutta, Akyab, and Rangoon fortnightly; No. 3, Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein weekly; No. 4, Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Pakchan, Kosah, Junkseylon, Penang, Malacca, and Singapur, a four weekly service; No. 5, Calcutta to Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapur, returning to Calcutta *via* Malacca, Penang, Moulmein, and Rangoon, a fortnightly service; No. 6, Rangoon and Moulmein weekly; this service is by a new steamer called the Rangoon, a swift paddle steamer, very well found, with a most hospitable commander, and is in addition to the sailings of the steamers on lines 3 4, and 5; No. 7, Calcutta to Port Blair and Cannotta, Nicobar Islands, returning *via* Port Blair and Rangoon once in four weeks; No. 8, Madras and Rangoon line weekly. Passengers from England may be provided with circular tickets, giving them the option of travelling over all the Company's lines. The inland river navigation of the Irrawaddy is carried on by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company steamers and flats. There are seventeen paddle steamers, powerful, clean, comfortable, and well found, with thirty-three flats; these latter have no names, but are distinguished by numbers only. The steamers are sent out from Glasgow and Dumbarton in pieces, and are all put together in the Company's ship building yard at Dallah, opposite to Rangoon. They leave Rangoon twice a week for Mandalay and sixteen intermediate places on both banks of the river. There is a special steamer, the Tapaing, of lighter draught, which leaves Rangoon for Bhamo, and all intermediate ports, including Mandalay, once a month. The Company is very well managed, pays well, and was of infinite service to Government during the throes of the Rangoon war fever, three steamers having been subsidised for one month, thoroughly equipped and provisioned for troops, and kept at anchor during the month off Thyetmyo, ready to take a Brigade to the front at any notice, however short. There is a valuable line of Coast Light-houses which has been successfully worked, and the casualties to shipping have been comparatively few. Rangoon is a highly favoured port; it is quite out of the track of cyclones, has a river very easy to navigate, and he who first selected it was certainly well qualified to judge what should be the requirements of a town intended as a paying seaport. All the sea-borne trade of Pegu (and as we have seen Upper and Lower Pegu is the wealthiest part of the province) must be shipped at Rangoon, and it is brought there down the Irrawaddy from as high as Bhamo on the Chinese frontier of Burma, and *via* the Pegu and Pooscondoon rivers, the two latter but two miles below Rangoon This is destined yet to become a still more famous port than it even now is.

Rice cultivation has steadily increased year by year under British occupation, and has been the main cause of the increase to the shipping tonnage, which has just been referred to. There is but little cultivation of other crops. Sesamum, sugar-cane, cotton and tobacco are cultivated and are fairly remunerative. As a rule, the tobacco is mild and delicate in flavour; the finest kinds are grown on hill clearings, but ordinarily "the weed" is grown on the banks and islands of the rivers after the annual subsidence of the waters.

When thus lightly touching upon agriculture, cattle must be noticed. They have increased very largely in numbers; there are about 600,000 cows, and 656,000 buffaloes now in the province. The latter are large, powerful animals, very much like the Toda buffaloes of the Nilgiri hills, and are very useful and of great value in the cultivation of the rich delta land, where the soil is heavy. They are, however, much more delicate than cows and bullocks, and succumb more readily to disease. A great want was supplied to the agriculturists, when Government appointed a professional Veterinary Surgeon to look after the cattle of the province, including the improvement in the breeding of ponies, and this officer has been the means of saving many animals to their owners, who in the event of their loss, must have been ruined.

The plantations of teak trees have been greatly extended and the forest administration greatly improved. The number of Chinchona trees has also been greatly increased. There has been latterly a steady reduction of the expenditure in this department, while the receipts have not materially changed. Attention has been devoted to utilising valuable wood, other than teak, and the department has supplied the trade with many varieties likely hereafter to meet with a steady demand. The only mines worked are the tin mines of the Tennasserim District, in the most southern portion of the province.

The gold and silver work of the Burmese is bold, fanciful and original, and from the encouragement given by European purchasers, it is improving in delicacy and finish. The lacquer ware of Burma is universal in Lower and Upper Burma also; it consists of fine cane and bamboo work covered with lacquer, on which most grotesque and fanciful designs are traced by imaginative manufacturers. Food dishes, and boxes of every kind for betel, and for preserving the palm-leaved sacred writings of the monasteries, these latter gilded with much richness of design, are manufactured of this ware. Wildly fanciful representations of Beloos, and Nats, and other impossible demons of sorts, with men and women in every conceivable position, are treated with great originality, and the flower and tracing designs are marked by freedom of drawing, and graceful outline.

Telegraph lines extend over the province, and there only remains to complete the line of the Irrawaddy Railway eventually to Mandalay, and perhaps on to Bhamo, when we have a reasonable being on the throne of Upper Burma to deal with; and certainly the Sittang valley line of Railway should at once be begun, continued, and ended.

The vital statistics of Burma are not, perhaps, of much importance, but the climate is generally healthy, and no traveller can fail to remark the healthy, cheerful, and pleasant-looking children which he sees everywhere, in a state of nature, playing joyfully in the dust or mud, or disporting themselves in the rivers for hours together in whole troops. Population has increased in a wonderful way under our Government, where safety and security for life and property are the rule, just as much so as in Great Britain itself or any of her colonies. As regards education, the standards of the various schools are graduated, so as to lead from the Primary Indigenous Lay School up to the principal educational institutions; and scholarships have been attached to each grade of school, which enable the working and deserving student to go through the complete curriculum. The Government expenditure on schools is very considerable, but the improvement in the education of the rising generation, as compared with that of their forefathers, should be ample return for the outlay.

So general and so steady an increase in the prosperity and progress of British Burma, since it came under our rule, can hardly be equalled, and certainly not surpassed, by any other province or portion of the empire, in the east, or in the west. With regard to the financial condition of the province, the Chief Commissioner, in his latest annual report records the fact "that after the cost of every branch is defrayed, nearly three-quarters of a million sterling," (more than the whole revenue of the country twenty-two years ago) "are annually contributed to the Imperial Exchequer." Had India been less extravagantly dealt with, perhaps we might now have been financially sound, and reductions which will prove simply ruinous to many deserving men would not have become an absolute necessity. Comparing Upper with Lower Burma, we simply find that, while in the former the people are poor, and half starved, barbarously oppressed by their rulers, taught that gambling is a virtue, and life and property of no particular value, and that no single individual can call his life or his property his own, we find in Lower Burma, under a beneficent Government, safety for all, peace, contentment, and happiness, and such a steady and ever increasing development of the resources of the country as might make any wise ruler anxious to imitate a system which has produced such marvellous results. Until Upper Burma is blessed with a ruler who will not consider it his only duty to sit in his palace, and listen to accounts of his country, which are only framed with a view to tickle his ear, and flatter his vanity, the country will go from bad to worse, and a policy of interference may be forced upon us, however reluctant we may be to enter upon it. If the present unfortunate monarch is determined to continue, as he has begun, we may well say of him, "Those whom the Divine being wishes to destroy, he first afflicts with madness."

QUENTIN DURWARD, in the *Madras Mail*.

## THE TURKOMAN EXPEDITION.

The following is a translation of another letter from the correspondent of the *Golos* with the Turkoman Expedition. It is the most important of the series, giving the route from Chikisliar to Duzlu Olum, and the halting places, which are not marked, so far as we know, on any map:—

"Desert-marching is a heavy and a weary business. To make it more or less tolerable is simply out of the question. You must invariably expect losses arising out of the very nature of things. A thousand minute particulars evade the attention in planning the march, and subsequently make themselves known as so many difficulties embarrassing the army.

"They say a man can become accustomed to anything. The proverb is doubtfully true of exceptional natures, and is absolutely false as regards masses of people. Few living creatures, for instance, can accommodate themselves to the constant use of brackish water for drinking; it is hard to habituate oneself to the blazing sunbeams, to the exhausting hot winds; it is simply impossible to make the camel accustom himself to do without food, or the horse to change hay for gravel as an article of diet. Yet all these changes of habit are indespensable attributes of campaigning in the desert.

"Those who follow the course of the Akhaltzeke expedition will doubtless be surprised to hear of brackish water, when we are marching along three rivers—the Atrek, the Sumbar, and the Shandir. I will give you some notion of this route by tracing my journey from Chikisliar to the fort of Duzlu Olum, whence I write this letter.

"After leaving Chikisliar the first six versts run through crumbling sand, baked by the sun. Then the soil changes to a firm level clay, on which the horse gets along without difficulty. The earth yields no vegetation, except a rare tuft of short coarse grass, the sole sustenance of our camels. I do not know how the country horses manage, but our horses will not touch this grass; they sniff it and turn away with apparent disgust, without even stopping.

"The first march made by us was 30 versts (19 miles) to the wells of Bobekash. There is a Russian saying, 'Wide and level, thank God!' In this first march (and indeed in the rest) one is reminded of the first half of this saying, but as for 'thanking God,' that never occurs to a man at all. It would be difficult to conceive a region more uncomfortable, more saturated with melancholy and dreariness. Not a hill, not even a hillock! Wherever you cast your eyes right to the horizon's verge, nothing but the lone, level, dry desert. Sometimes you catch a sudden glimpse of a lake with islands, overgrown with mighty trees; you see it all quite plainly, but don't believe your eyes, for it is no reality, only a mirage, and the nearer you approach, the faster you discover that this prospect, so charming in itself and so tantalising to you, is nothing that really exists. The poor soldiers, who had never heard of a mirage, were terribly disappointed the first time, and could scarcely believe it was all a vision; but they have become accustomed to the thing ere now. Half way, a company of Engineers are trying to sink artesian wells hitherto without success. The two borings made have yielded strong saltwater unfit for use.

"Here we are at the halting place for the night. Guards are placed over the wells, the soldiers settle down in bivouac, and the drawing of water begins. If a transport train has arrived before you, there will be waiting before you can get a drink, for the well has been thoroughly exhausted, and it takes a long time to fill again,—and then, such water! bitter, tepid, and full of mud. Even the horses demur to quench their thirst with such a liquid. But thirst is less a matter of choice than hunger, and for want of better, we fill with it our casks, cans, teapots, and bottles.

"Twenty more vests (12½ miles), and we reach the bivouac of Delili, on the shore of a lake which has lately been filled by the Atrek. The lake is a small one, its margin fringed with high green reeds. The water near the edge is salt, but if you take it from the middle of the lake, it is not so bad—in fact, tolerable. As if to require us for this tolerable water, the island is infested with two new plagues—gadflies and mosquitoes. Fortunate is the man who bivouacs here in a strong wind. These torments are not so keenly felt then, but in a calm the mosquitoes are overpowering. Gadflies and mosquitoes both swarm out of the reeds and fall furiously upon the horses, giving them not one moment of that rest which they so sorely need after an exhausting day of marching in the hot sun.

"Where is the Atrek? If I am not mistaken a new channel was cut, which the Atrek was intended to follow, and along this new channel our route was to lie; but the new cut has been left dry, and the Atrek continues its former course. Who is to blame? I do not know, not being a specialist in these things, who knows, however, whether the Atrek if it had taken to the new channel, would have been of any service to us? At Gudri, where the troops halt for their third bivouac, and where we come upon the Atrek for the first time, the water is absolutely worthless, being so bitter-salt that we have to rely upon wells dug in a line parallel to the stream. Before reaching Gudri, on the line of march, lies an *aoul* of some score kibitkas, surrounded by beds of musk and watermelons. The inhabitants are Jaf-Turkomans; they come out to meet the columns, offering their fruits for sale.

"This *aoul* is the last inhabited place on the road I followed. The country near it produces good grass, and, they say, once boasted a forest now surviving only on the opposite or Persian bank of the river. The present *aoul* has now occupied Gudri for some time, and the soldiers are on the whole contented with their quarters. The mosquitoes alone trouble them, and prove such a real nuisance that many of the men have made themselves raised platforms, on which they sleep at night. A wind usually moves above, and the mosquitoes do not fly high, so that there is comparative immunity from their attacks in such sleeping places.

"From Gudri right on to Chat, the road follows the Atrek, reaching the bivouac of Bayat Haji at the 25th verst (15½ miles) from Gudri. This place evidently served once upon a time as a cemetery, for there is a plentiful collection of graves, with upright headstones cut in the form of a cross. Our Turkoman guide was unable to enlighten me as to the history of the cemetery, he could only say that Bayat at Haji, i.e. some holy man, was buried there. Here, too, we for the first time meet those ravines which subsequently accompany us almost all to Chat.

"From Bayat Haji, the Atrek banks begin to grow steeper, and descent to the water becomes increasingly difficult. The stream does not exceed a few fathoms in breadth, but its depth is very considerable.

"At the next halting place, situate 21 versts (13 miles) from Bayat Haji, and called Yagli Olum, there is a ford over to the Persian side. Forty versts (25 miles) more through the desert, and passing the place called Tekinjik, we arrive at Chat, lying upon the junction of the Atrek with the Sumbar.

"Probably there is no worse place than this on the terrestrial globe. It is impossible to picture to oneself the hardships and privations falling to the lot of the troops who occupy this extreme point of our dominions in this region. On a spot cut up with ravines and bottomless clefts, devoid of the faintest sign of vegetation, in a triangle formed by the Atrek, the Sumbar, and the desert, fortifications have been constructed, and now the soldiers' huts, a small wooden church, and the quarters of the commandant of the garrison, Colonel Skyrinski of the Shirvan regiment. Here kibitkas and tents await the advancing columns.

"On the plain, in front of the fortifications, stands the hospital, at present full of sick, the largest percentage of cases being due to dysentery, scurvy, and inflammation of the lungs. Dysentery is caused by the water, which though undeniably injurious, is nevertheless consumed largely on account of the great heat. Vodka is issued to protect our digestive organs by drinking it with tea, hot or cold, by distilling it, by adding acids, and the soldiers are served out daily rations of vinegar to mix with their water; still, all this does not neutralise its harmful effects, and you will scarcely find a hundred men in the force who have not been once down with dysentery, which counts so many victims among the rank and file. Scurvy is attributable to expansion induced by overwork in the heat, and to the want of vegetable diet; consequently we find this disease principally among the troops which have not joined the expedition recently, but have been on the eastern shore of the Caspian from the very beginning. The doctors complain that neither scurvy nor inflammation yields to any treatment so that the death percentage is very considerable. The Chat cemetery, which last year contained only four graves, including that of staff Captain Lukasheveitz has by this time found room for sixty-eight, while the number is yet on the increase almost daily.

"There have been general instances of sunstroke, chiefly in the case of persons venturing outside their tents without their helmets. You can form some notion of the heat in Chat when I say that the thermometer sometimes registers 149° Fahrenheit! Existence in such a temperature, besides the heated air, is simple misery. Even now, in August, when the heat has begun to decrease, my thermometer registers 110° in a tent with the flaps down. To my compliments of the heat, an officer at the fort has been some time in Chat replied, 'It is quite tolerable to-day, barely 127° in the sun!'

"As a set-off to the heat, the water at Chat, whether from the Atrek or the Sumbar, is the best we have come across on the route. We have also learned the art of cooling it, and consequently drink alarming quantities. The cooling process is as follows:—The bottle is wrapped in cow-hair felt and in linen over that, the covering is wetted, and the bottles placed in a draught of wind, as the covering dries, it is wetted and again, and so the bottle cools. Seltzer water is still more easily cooled, by wrapping the bottle in paper, and subjecting it to a similar process. However, it is only a fortunate few who still possess any seltzer water for the stock-in-trade of the merchants, after gradually rising to 50 copecs (12 annas) the bottle, all ran out after the first two marches from Chikisliar, and there are only a few sutlers with the force now, and these again order few things from Chikisliar on account of the difficulties of carriage. Thus all purchaseable supplies were exhausted by the time we got to Chat, and the officers who get pay, and not rations like the men, were threatened with starvation, being simply unable to get any thing for their money. A glass of wine is a luxury known only to those high in command or on the staff, there is not a single bottle for purchase in the whole force.

"The camels are the weak point of the expedition. The diminution of their number arises from two causes, first, exhaustion induced by unremitting labour in transporting burdens over a country barren of fodder on which the road to Chat is marked out by the dead bodies of these "ships of the desert." Yet the losses by death are not so numerous as the desertions of the Turkoman drivers with their beasts. This reduction of the number of camels seriously embarrasses the expedition, for it is impossible to move a step without immense supplies, demanding an extensive scale of transport.

"From Chat onwards the army receives active-service allowances. The character of the country also begins to change. The soil remains the same, but we meet spurs of the Kapdagh range, forming passes and defiles. The hills are low, and utterly devoid of vegetation. They present an extremely strange and picturesque medley of cone-shaped peaks, sometimes running in parallel lines with level regular strips between them.

"In one of these plains, upon the bank of the Sumbar, 21 versts (3 miles) from Chat, is the place called Oborodum the first stage beyond Chat. Here the water is muddy but palatable. Another march of 26 versts (17½ miles) carries us to Duzlu Olum, at the junction of the Shandir and the Sumbar.

"Duzlu Olum contains a large depot of commissariat stores, the last on the road we are travelling. Of all the places we have come to yet, it produces the most agreeable impression. It lies in a plain surrounded by hills, on the edge of a ravine, in the depths of which flow the Shandir and Sumbar. The latter is hardly worth counting, being nearly dry before the Shandir joins it. The banks of both streams, down to the bottom of the ravine, are thickly clothed with bushes, among them some considerable trees of Southern wood, excellent for fuel. They say the frightful heat of Chat is unknown here, though it is hot enough at times in all conscience. Duzlu Olum lies comparatively high, being 850 feet above the level of the sea, whereas Chat is only 135. Here the traveller can rest in comfort. There is plenty of game in the vicinity, especially pheasants.

"Between Chikisliar and Duzlu Olum the army has generally moved in small columns, and the infantry have usually begun their marches at two or three in the morning so as to reach their destination before the great heats begin. The cavalry march a-six in the morning, or otherwise the horses would be deprived of their best hours of sleep, in the cool of the morning. Thus the cavalry have to experience the full strength of the merciless sun. The horses are generally in fair condition."

## "THE STONES OF VENICE."

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

THAT American tourist who pronounced Rome to be a very fine city, but complained that the public buildings were sadly out of repair, should have been twin brother to the gentleman who, on making the ascent of the Acropolis at Athens to survey the ruins of the Parthenon, remarked that they might well call the place a Necropolis, for he had never seen so many tombstones in his life. According, however, to the well-known "virtuoso," Mr. J. C. Robinson, who has addressed to a contemporary an interesting communication on the destruction and preservation of works of art in Italy, thinks archæological in the dominions of King Humbert have reached a pass in which peculiar comment is no longer appropriate, and which calls for very serious consideration indeed. Mr. Robinson may be regarded as a kind of unofficial representative of the interests of the past, and an unpaid curator of all-free museums of art and antiquity. Mr. Ruskin, in days gone by, used to go about Europe, acting now as a setter up of graven images, and now as an iconoclast; but Mr. Robinson's peculiar vocation seems to be mainly and sensibly confined to taking beautiful things as he finds them, and doing his best to keep them as they are. His warnings and remonstrances suffice to check a great deal of Vandalism in Spain, which Ford affectionately terms a land "potted" for the antiquary; and now our "virtuoso" has, not for the first time, taken the Italian Peninsula in hand. The grievances of which he has to complain are numerous and weighty; and we must endeavour to summarise them. In the first place, the abundant art wealth of Italy has made it the favourite hunting ground of dealers, speculators, and collectors, to whom nothing is sacred. The very "stones of Venice," according to Mr. Robinson, as well of many other artistic centres, are being carried away piecemeal, since "nothing is too big or too heavy to be moved nowadays." The critic doubts whether this mercilessness and mercenary system has brought any immediate artistic gain to the rest of Europe, while he is certain that the result has been most disastrous to Italy herself. At the same time he is enabled to note with satisfaction that Italy has not the wealth of England, since, were the Italians rich, instead of selling their art treasures to foreigners, they might be bitten with a mania for "restoring" their ancient monuments; and such a mania, "the worst of all forms of destruction, would practically transform or blot out every genuine relic of the past." These words might well be weighed by the amiable enthusiasts who in England are anxious to "restore" every vestige of ancient Gothic architecture which remains among us and who, even as Professor Owen can evolve a megatherium from the petrified fragment of a bone, evolve a baptistry from a crumbling buttress and a Lady chapel or a mullet window in a tottering wall.

What Mr. J. C. Robinson has said of the "stones of Venice" suggests reflections of even graver import than possibly have occurred to the writer himself. Only to a very few and deeply observant archæologists is the lamentable condition of the Queen of the Adriatic generally known. Rome for all the outcry that has been lately raised touching the cutting of the Tiber's banks and the desecration of the Baths of Diocletian, is tolerably free from danger. The great monuments of antiquity in the Eternal City are the property of the State; the municipality of Rome is wealthy and intelligent; the treasures of the Vatican are safely in the guardianship of the Pope, through the munificence of whose predecessors in the Holy See those treasures were collected; and Rome is, moreover, the continuous resort of the most eminent scholars and archæologists in Europe, who narrowly and jealously watch every movement on the part of every Vandalic architect and builder, and cry "Haro" whenever a relic of antiquity is tampered with. But the "stones of Venice" are in much sorer peril. That wonderful mass of brickwork, the Campanile, is sound enough; the Ducal Palace, the Patriarchate, the Bridge of Sighs, and the Prison are in tolerable repair; but the superb Basilica of St. Mark is getting into a shockingly ruinous condition, so far as the pavement of the interior and the mosaic decorations are concerned, and portions of the arcades both in the Procuratie Nuove and the Procuratie Vecchie in the Piazza San Marco are structurally anything but what should be desired. Nor is this the worst. Italy abounds in private palaces and in churches and convents of secular order. The monasteries, fallen into disuse, have been converted to all kinds of base purposes: some of the small churches are slowly sinking into disintegration through efflux of time, neglect, and the poverty of the endowment of their fabrics; while it has been the fate of the non-historic palaces, and even some of the historic ones, comprising as they do many exquisite examples of Italian and Byzantine Gothic, of Cinque-Cento and of Palladian architecture, to be successively degraded into magazines for Austrian commissariat stores, into bakeries, counting-houses, and police offices, into hotels, "pensions," and old curiosity shops. The owners of the fee simple of these once splendid mansions are only too glad to let them to the first tenant who offers himself; the tenants are often as poverty-stricken as their landlords; and the Venetians are so miserably poor that they are unable to set their own houses in order, or keep their own household gods by them. Thus, as Mr. J. C. Robinson points out, the "stones of Venice" are being sold piecemeal, and carted away to all parts of the world; and, in the opinion of so authority who is at once a distinguished connoisseur and a shrewd man of business, the structural decay of Venice, unarrested as it is by the indigence of the inhabitants, will be continuous and general, until the whole city will become little more than a heap of ruins, the building up of which again will be nobody's business. The only thing which, in the opinion of this perhaps too mournful prophet, could save Venice, architecturally and socially, would be the selection of the City of the Lagunes as a residence for the Pope. The supreme Pontiffs resided for a long series of years at Avignon. Why should not the head-quarters of the Catholic Church, with its wealth, its splendour, its traditions, and its prestige, be transported to the shrine of the Apostle St. Mark? The unfortunate Venetians, in their heart of hearts, may regret the departure of the stern and unsympathetic yet still really remunerative Austrians, who, it is true, refused liberty of speech and action, but who, on the other hand, ate four meals a day and paid liberally for what they consumed. With the Pope, however, at the Palazzo Ducale, with the palaces on the Canalazzo full of Cardinals and Monsignori, and the Apostolic apparitors and cursors snugly housed in the Procuratie, Italian patriotism would not be outraged, Italian orthodoxy would be gratified, and the depleted pockets of the Venetians might be filled.

Mr. Robinson has many other doleful but well-founded complaints to make touching Vandalism in Italy. He tells the Italians roundly that if they continue to pull down and destroy, to alienate, scrape, and bedizen their monuments of art much longer, "many a picturesque and poor old city" will be left stranded high and dry; the stranger be no longer seen within its gates, and his much-needed "lire" and "quattrini" go elsewhere. Mr. Robinson, for example, has been to Cremona, which he somewhat cruelly qualifies as a "moribund place, which has no longer strength enough to produce fiddles." Even in the most conspicuous portions of the city, which was the home of Stradivarius, and the propinquity of which to Mantua was lamented by Virgil, was wont to stand the splendid sculptured marble portal of an ancient palace. The noble owner of the palace was poor; he had his antique doorway photographed, and the photographs were hawked about Europe with proposals for the sale of the doorway itself. It was offered for sale to the South Kensington Museum, with which Mr. Robinson was then officially connected; but he sternly refused to recommend to the Treasury the acquisition of a work of art which could not be removed without committing a deliberate act of Vandalism. At length the noble owner found a purchaser for his doorway in the French Government, by which, a short time ago, the portal was bought for the sum of three thousand pounds. It was removed to Paris, and is now to be seen at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Looking at the manner in which we acquired those masterpieces of the genius of Phidias of which the pediment of the Parthenon was so ruthlessly stripped, it must be owned that in the matter of Vandalism our own hands are not quite clean. The least said, perhaps, the better regarding the morality of the transaction by means of which the Earl of Elgin, and subsequently the British nation became possessed of those unrivalled examples of the plastic art. The only available apology which can be offered is that the marbles were given to Lord Elgin by a Turkish pasha long prior to the outbreak of the War of Independence, and that, had the statues and bas-reliefs of the tympanum and the Panathenaic frieze been suffered to remain as embellishments of the Parthenon, they would have been long ere this hooked to pieces by the Turks when they bombarded the wondrous temple which the insurgent Greeks had converted into a fortress. Nobody is wronged, save the hyænas and the foxes, when the ruins of such desolate places as Baalbec and Persepolis, Ephesus and Nineveh are "looted," but there is a general consensus of civilised opinion that the antiquities remaining in Italy belong to the Hellenes, and must not be interfered with. A similar agreement might be come to in the case of Italy, if the Italians would listen to the remonstrances of Mr. J. C. Robinson, and refrain from selling piecemeal to the foreigner the monuments of their glory and their genius.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